## SAVED JUST IN TIME

RABE ETHNOLOGICAL SPECIMEN HOVERED IN ORIO RECENTLY.

A CURIOUSLY-CARVED STONE HEAD

is First Finder Did Not Appreciate its Value and Allowed Its Muttontion-The Finest Speelmen of

theriginal Skill. (For the Dispatch)

ON, O., April & -After reposing for buried from sight in an st again for ver, owing to the

one head, carved in the

relic, the following letter, acknowledging | tion in the soil, it is not practicable to | to end the horrible condition of affairs Smithsonian Institution.

Washington, D. C. Dear Sir,-1 beg to inform you that w inve this day returned carefully the tone head which you kindly sent to us although inferior to the origial, will answer our purpose. Dr. Fore who has carefully examined d, thinks it is genuine, and that it probably originally carved from the of a rock and subsequently broken It is a pity that the features are so

M. Benner, Esq., New Lisbon, O. d is now in the posses of Mr. F. M. Benner, who caused photographs to be taken of which mpanying illustration is

PREHISTORIC RACES IN OHIO. The carvings shown in the illustration seen on the rocks on the banks of the Ohio river, near Wellsville. carvings and the discovery of the head show that prehistoric races possessed of great skill in aboriginal art once inhabited the neighborhood. The Northern Ohio The Northern Ohio Society has made just taken of this rare which the following extract is made: Among the relies of aboriginal art,

quarian can lay hold of to advance his The ancient painters and sculptors of Central America have not left specimens of high art, but they are far above those man delineations no uniformity which gives them value as the representations a living people. Living artists have no they are surrounded. The Italian heads f Christ present the Italian features not the Jewish. On account of the unistatues and painting, we feel a conscious-ress that we see in them the prominent features of the ancient people, whose ruins remain to our times. We cannot say as much of the ruins of the Mississipple The builders here have not left us, like the Assyrians and Egyptians, pictorial record of themselves.

assort them according to the whom they were fabricated.

the relica lying at the bottom of the ac-cumulations indicate a very rude people.

WHO WERE THESE PEOPLE?

ble of a correct representation of the hu

man face. These efficies must have been

uniformity of purpose. They thus have no meaning which the historian or anti-

ENLISTMENT OF VETERANS. Bill to Encourage It - Charges Against Spain. (Washington Star.)

Representative Ray has reported from the Invalid Pensions Committee a report on the bill "to encourage enlistments by veterans of the late war during the anticipated war with Spain." ents in the army and navy of the United States, in case enlistments are invited by the government, by those who are of war, the services of capable and experienced men are much more valuable than those of equal patriotism and valor who have not been baptized in the fire gray in 1881-65, and who know what war Recent events make it more de that considerable additions o our land and naval forces will soon

says the report. fruitful island, with a population com-

to end the horrible condition of affairs in Cuba, was writing and sending to Spain letters abusing the loved and respected Chief Magistrate of this republic. Caught in the act, he was requested to quit our shores; but while he yet lingered, there came the appalling news that 'the Maine is blown up and hundreds of brave and patriotic seamen have been sent to the presence of their Maker without a moment's warning.' Spain not only de-There is some reason to conclude that there were people on this territory prior to the builders of the mounds. Our cave out as far as they have been examined Spain not only de moment's warning.' nies complicity in this crime, that has no parallel in modern history, but denies the crime itself. She makes no effort to We have at this time no evidence to onnect such a primeval race with the the crime itself. She makes no end discover or punish the criminal, for human effigies scattered profusely throughout Ohio. These effigies present knows such effort, honestly made, will demonstrate to the world her own cow-ardly eriminality and responsibility. no uniformity of type, and, therefore, manot represent race features. They apardly criminality and Spanish officials alone h proach nearer to the North American or knowledge necessary to secure the ex-plesion of that mine beneath the Maine uncouth that they are of little or no ethnological value. There was no school of art among either the cave dwellers, Mines and powerful torpedoes do no float about Habana harbor like bullheads in a pond. recent northern Indians, which was capa-

SPAIN'S HAND MUST BE TAKEN OFF

"It is true that the destruction of the Maine is but an incident of the whole transaction, but it is an incident of such magnitude and horror that the civilized world shudders at its mention. American blood has been shed and our American homes desolated. The feeling is wide-spread and universal that the hand of produced under no system and with no uniformity of purpose. They thus have homes desolated. The feeling is wide-spread and universal that the hand of Spain must be taken from the throat of the Cubars. We are fully aware that the foot of that cruel, crafty, degenerate, and bigoted nation has never been plant-ed on a foot of God's green earth but murder, misrule, outrage, and desolation have followed. The United States is the proper guardian of the rights of all the people of the Western Hemisphere, and is able and willing to insure a decent regard for the rights of mankind.

"In this struggle Cuba has really won her independence. In open civilized war-fare she has triumphed. War is terrible fare she has triumphed. War is terrible and to be avoided, if possible, without sacrificing national honor. It was once 'War, pestilence, and famine ar the three greatest calamities that can befall mankind. May it not be truly that Spanish rule, war, pestilence said that Spanish rule, war, postilence and famine are the four greatest calami-ties that can befall mankind, and that Spanish rule is the greatest of all wherever tolerated? Spanish rule is misrule. Can this nation tolerate things? Our President insulted, navy blown up, our marines murdered by Spanish officials, our neighbors mur dered, starved, and still no just cause for armed interference? A Spanish war fleet on its way here, and still no cause for

VERDICT OF THE PEOPLE.

"The verdict of the people of this na-tion has been rendered. It is approved thinking, reasoning, civilized beings. Cubans murdered and human beings. Cubans murdered an starved on the land and American ser men and sallors on the high seas!

is, long to avenge these wrongs and make Cuba free? This bill says that they may. naval forces will soon when the time comes, without losing any right they now possess. All patiently wait the action of the Executive—our trusted President—hoping with him that posed of intelligent and liberty-loving I arms, but in the mean time it is well to

THE GRAND OLD MAN. INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT GLAD. STONE'S PRIVATE LIFE.

HE IS A TREMENDOUS WORKER.

Programme of His Days and Incidents Characteristic of the Veteran's Stalwart Personality-fle Is a Voracious Reader.

(For the Dispatch.)

LONDON, April 1.-William Ewart Gladstone has been a favorite subject with the writers of newspaper and magazine articles, and an immense amount of trouble has been taken to make the readng public familiar with the habits and characteristics of England's Grand Old Man. It is not possible, however, to exhaust the subject when so interesting a personality as Gladstone's is in question, and so much remains to be told. Here for the first time are related many features of the personality of the old man that have so far escaped the searching attention o. the literary fraternity, and which have been obtained from those who are and have been close to the vetsran statesman's side during the declining years of his famous life.

HIS DOMESTIC HABITS. When the wear and tear of a public areer became too much for Gladstone and he was forced to retire to the quietude of Hawarden Castle, it was not to be expected that active life would be changed at once for one of complete rest. Bladstone "resting" was an example to many men who would feel much offended if considered other than industrious. Gladstone's hour for rising has always on half past seven, unless the doctor therwise ordered, and in that event the Grand Old Man considered the edict of his physician that he must pass more time in bed, in the light of a hardship. He dressed, according to the assertion f Mrs. Gladstone, in five minutes, but this time was probably a statement prompted by the fact that Mrs. Gladstone always found her husband ahead of her

nuch she hurrled the arrangements of While dressing it was the babit of Mr Gladstone to read a book, and it is characteristic of the man that he thoroughly mjoyed the books perused under these add circumstances. He would prop the volume up on the dressing table, and, while apparently engaged in his toilet would be mechanically fixing his appare with his eyes on the book instead of the details of both tasks in a manner that no

GLADSTONE AND HIS LITTLE AXE

t the breakfast table, on matter how

After breakfast, Mr. Gladstone has been accustomed to revel in what to him was keen enjoyment-his literary him was keen enjoyment—as needly work. He did most of bis writing between breakfast and luncheon. After ancheon, during the period when he was the hale old man that artists loved was the hale old man that artists loved depict clad in woodsman's dress, h ould sally forth, axe in hand, to cut down some giant of the Hawarden Castle forest, that had threatened to astle forest. trespass upon the light and air of trees at were worthy of more space, espasser he would attack with vigorous lows, and then there would gather round him the visitors who were lways haunting the vicinity of Ha-arden in hopes of heing present at just

ich an expedition. The ambition of the visitors was to ure some of the chips that flew before he axe of the distinguished woodsman, as soon as Gladstone had retired, after of the tree, there would be a ush of relic-hunters, and the chips would be easerly gathered up as me-mentos of the occasion. These chips were always marketable relics. It is sad to reflect that so many homes in Merry England are adorned with sections tree trunk, ticketed with a legend to the effect that they fell before the axe of William Ewart Glaostone, that never grew in the green forests of Hawarden, or a forest within a hundred miles of that picturesque spot.

Apart from his beloved axe, Gladston and few fancies that were not of the commonplace order. He loved mmon. In the opinion of the old ackgammon. and there was no game to equal it, and was one of the chief delights of his fe to play a quiet game in the retireent of his own room, when reading had ecome too great a strain for eyes that ere fast failing.

A VERY PIOUS MAN.

there have been few more plous men a the world than Gladatone. When asked what was the most interesting sked what was the most interesting study he had ever undertaken, he inswered unhesitatingly. "Theology." it's deep plety is shown by the follow-ing from his own pen regarding the obervance of the Sabbath: The service of God in this world is an

nceasing service, without interval or suspense. But, under the conditions of our physical, intellectual, and social ife, a large portion of that service is necessarily performed within the area which is occupied by this world and oncerns, and within which every Chris-ian grace finds perpetual room for its xercise; but for its exercise under cirumstances not allowing the ordinary man, unless in the rarest cases, that access to access to the things of God, that directness of assimilation to the divine life, which belongs to a day consecrated by spiritual service. So the grace crated by spiritual service. and compassion of our Lord have rescued from the open ground of worldly life a portion of that area, and have made apon it a vineyard seated on a very fruitful hill, and have fenced it in with his privilege-that, whereas, for our six hays' work the general rule of direct contact must for the mass of men be with secular affairs, within this happy precinct there is provided, even for that men, a chartered emanipation; and the general rule is reversed favor of a direct contact with spirit-

dal things. "SEND ME THOSE."

Gladstone was a bonanza to the book men of his native land. It is a fact that one day he entered the establishment of a London dealer in second-hand cooks, and, when asked by the deferential storeeeper what books he would like to see aid with a sweep of the arm that took in the entire stock, "Sand me those." He had bought the entire store. When is library became so overstocked that found it necessary to weed out some olumes, it was Gladstone's custom to end the surplus to the second-hand lealers, from when he frequently bought them back again at advanced prices, under the impression that he was obsaining volumes that had never lain on the shelves of the Hawarden library

(New York Sun.) PEKIN, February 15,-The situation here goes rapidly from bad to worse. The Imperial Government is drifting hopelessly to ruin. The Emperor, surrounded by sunuchs and concubines, if not a besotted imbecile, is a puppet in their hands. It is a case of ignorance teaching the ignorant, of the blind leading the blind, and, so far as can be seen by even the wisest and most experienced observers, that the saying is as true of the Emperor as of his humblest subject, and that, even if the means of salvation for him-self and his throne were offered him again, as it has been more than once in

est chance of his accepting it. Cerruption, cowardice, and stubborances au unite to place this country and its gov ernment in a helpless plight. Their only chance for the last quarter of a century has been to call disinterested Americans to aid them in the work of regeneration and reorganization, and this has been shown to them repeatedly, but in valu. First, General Upton, then General finally, Generals Gordon Grant, and, Wilson, and Foster, with more particularity, pointed out to the Chinese statesmen the road by which humiliation and ruin might be avoided, but they re jected all counsel and steadily held on to their corrupt methods, because they were sanctified by age and "custom." And now a new danger stares them in the face and paralyzes them with fear. The news has recently reached the capita that the Germans have struck the first open blow at the integrity of the country. Russia has long been advancing agains he northern side of the empire, if not apping and mining her vitals, while Engand and France have been overthrowing her outposts one after another in th South and West. Observant travellers and intelligent students of modern movements and possibilities have long looked upon the partition of China as near hand, but to-day even the princes and members of the Tsung Li Yamen are forced to admit that it has become a leading feature in the plans of the Great

These purblind mandarins now see that iling German officers to their ignorant bannermen and still mor ignorant sailors modern tactics, have only exposed their own weak ness and corruption to the curious eyes of men who are swift to make known their discoveries to their home govern ment. The German Kaiser has not ha teaching Chinamen how to make war but for the purpose of gathering information useful to his own government when he shall be ready to reach out for his share of Asiatic plunder. The same may be said of England, when she lent Cap-tain Lang to the Chinese Government to command its northern fleet. The fatuity of all this is almost incomprehensible and appears absolutely so in view of th fact that Americans might have been had to do this work-men of ability whose country, it was well known even to Chinamen, had no desire to ac-quire a foot of Chinese territory, or even o establish a "sphere of commercial in fluence" anywhere in Asia.

European powers.

It is also becoming known here that China has ceded Klao Chou bay, with a zone of thirty miles around it, to Ger many, thus giving the latter an area o some 1,500 square miles, equivalent new German State, ainth in size of thos comprising the German empire. Thi grant carries with it valuable railway and mining rights in the province of Shantung, the control of coal-fields, and the privilege of connecting their railroads with any trunk lines which may be built within reach. While this is all based on a lease limited in terms to a period of ninety-nine years, it is certain that it will become a permanent occupa Under the secret treaty of alliance made

by Li Hung Chang with Russia the latter promised to protect China from foreign doing so, has not only stood aloof while Germany has enforced her demands, but notified China that she ot tolerate the presence or even the fluence of any other foreign Power within the limits of Northern Chih-li or Manchu-It is now leaking out that she went so far as to threaten China with an avading army if she presumed to accept the loan of £16,000,000 offered by England, while the latter, not a whit behind Eng threatened to compensate herself in the Valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang if China dared to accept the money needed from her great rival. So the helpless Chinese authorities were forced to promise each that they would not borrow from the ther Meanwhile, the Imperial Treasury is almost bankrupt; the next instalment of the Japanese war indemnity is due on the 8th of May, while a large amount is due for interest on the 8th of Novem-Where all this money is to come from is a puzzle that no one here can solve. Belgium, Holland, and private syndicates have been applied to in vain. The revenues which have not been already pledged are insufficient. Robbery and peculation go on unabated, and the government in all departments

been brought by corruption and fear are well indicated by its negotiations with Yung Wing, an Americanized Chinaman from Hartford, Conn., who has been liv-ing here for several months, trying to obtain a concession for a railroad from Pekin to Chiukiang, the same to be paid for by American and Chinese capital. Curiously enough, this amiable gentleman, who never built a mile of railroad in his life, and who certainly cannot control capital enough either in America or Eu-rope to build a line 700 miles long, has succeeded, by the promise of bribes to succeeded, by the promise of block to high officials, in securing favorable con-sideration of his project. Li Hung Chang, Prince Kung, and the Tsung Li Yamen have indorsed it; but the German Minister, getting wind of the scheme, has notified the Tsung Li Yamen that Germany must, under its treaty in regard Germany must, under its treaty in regard to Kiao Chou, have contracts for furnishing all the men and materials for such railroads as traverse any part of the province of Shantung, and has followed it up by the declaration that if this is not at once conceded, he will lower his tag and leave Pekin. This brought the pusillanimous government to terms. It has yielded abjectly to tnese terms. new German demands, and this must es-tablish German influence throughout Shantung, invite aggression from other Powers, and in the end result in the severance of that province from the em-pire. But this is not all. Sheng-tao-tal, Director-General of Imperial Rail-is, engaged in the construction of he Hankow-Pekin line, has also heard of he proposed concession to Yung Wing, and has protested to the Tsung Li Yamen hat the new line, if built, will kill the ld one, and if it is to be persisted in. must have the right to build it instead

In addition, he proposes, by way o that Yung Wing and his ompensation, friends should be allowed to join him in ouliding the Hankow-Canton line, and, f this should be rejected, he declares he will resign his office. This seems to ave brought Yung Wing and his misionary advisers to terms, and they are w casting about to make their change of base a success. But the absurdity of all does not appear to have struck any of the parties to the scramble. How any private individuals or syndicates can hope to get away with such vast con-cessions as these great railways would institute is difficult to understand, and that American capitalists should seri-ously think of risking their money in the midst of such intrigue, or in the face of the competition and rivalry of Russia. England, Germany, and France, is beyond

If the Chinese Government is frightened out of its wits, and dare not stand up against the smallest demands of the least of these Powers, how can private American citizens, unbacked by their govrament, hope to receive the slightest

China is not considered at all. Her owardice, and abject helplessness have cost her the last semblance of respect. The ministers of the European Powers simply tell the Tsung-Li-Yamen what they want, or have concluded to do, and refuse all discussion, and so the work of spoliation goes steadily forward, and this mpire, hoary with age and rich in labor and natural resources, is tottering to its

lute government. What will be the next seizure or who will make it any one may guess. But one thing seems to be certain, and that is, that Great Britain, which still controls nearly 70 per cent. of the foreign trade of China, does not mean to give it up of permit it to be seriously impaired with

TOBACCO GROWERS. INTERESTING TALK WITH THE RAISERS OF THE WHED.

SOME FACTS AND PIGURES

Difficulties That the Farmer Has to Contend With-The Worm and the Weed-The Labor System and Its Present Disadvantages.

Mr. N. B. Early and Dr. F. Cattorton, two prominent citizens, and tobaccogrowers of Greene county, were in the city last week. The former is the father of Mr. Early, who was one of the "pets" of the gentleman from Fauquier, Mr. Pilcher, in the House last session. These gentlemen followed their fine cros of dark tobacco to Richmond, and were seen by a Dispatch reporter in the office of Messrs. Frazer & Tompkins.

When the scribe entered one gentleman was exhibiting to the other a bunion in the neighborhood of the great toe of the left pedal extremity. The other was extending his sympathy and citing facts from experience and observation to show that bunions are equal to 2-year-old babies in keeping their possessors awakt at night. From bunions the conversation drifted to war and rumors of war,

Mr. Early was asked if the folks if his section were eager for the fray. -He said he had had his share of it last time. and was going to leave it to the young bloods on this occasion. He ventured the opinion, however, that the "young negro bucks" whom they had been educating should be sent to the front first. War was exhausted and the talked

turned to the raising of the weed. "Weil, Mr. Early, does Greene county raise as much tobacco now as she used o do?" asked the scribe.

to do" asked the scribe.

'Oh, Lor', no!" was the emphatic reply. Then Mr. Early told a great many interesting things about tobacco-growing as he had found it, appealing frequently to Dr. Catterton, his old friend and countryman, for contirmation of what he said. The Doctor readily agreed to everything Early said, astounding as were some of his statements.

SCARCITY OF GOOD NEGROES.

Mr. Early declared that one of the principal reasons why less tobacco ta raised in Greene now is the scarcity good labor. "I tell you," he went on, "the old negroes who used to work tobacco before the war have nearly died out. The young ones are too smart and fashionable and well educated to hill ip tobacco like their old, ignorant dad-We can't get good labor at any price. The white men are above work-ing out, and so are the young negro bloods. Now, down in the Valley everybody works, and the country is prosperous and the people are happy. system is just this among the larger growers: We pay a man \$110 a year, or something like that, and give him his something like that, and give him his rations and a home to live in on the farm. We raise a hog for him and his family, and he is allowed to raise one. On some of the larger farms, where a half dozen men with families are employed and furnished with houses, the aspect of mansion house and groups of smaller homes about on the place reminds one of the feudal estates of old England.

THAT TOBACCO WORM. We begin to reset the tobacco plants from the "plant bed" just as soon as the spring opens enough. The next thing after this is killing the worms. This goes on until the plant is ready for cut-

ting. The tobacco worm has a very interesting history, though among successful to-bacco growers a very short one. I'll tell you about it. One morning you'll visit your crop and will see a small fly skimming from plant to plant. This is the tobacco fly. She lays a small egg, which hatches almost in a twinkling. The next and the government in all departments is so inefficient and shaky, so close to its last financial ditch, that an utter breakdown may come at any time.

The desperate straits to which it has passed between thumb and forefinger before that time, it tell you they do grow morning early you will find a good-sized fore that time. I tell you they do grow fast, and I have seen them so large that you could hear them snapping and grit-ting their teeth. Ain't that so, Doctor? "That certainly is," answered the gentleman appealed to, as serious as a judge is reputed to be. "And I have seen them spit tobacco juice; haven't you, Doctor" Again the Doctor said Again the Doctor said that it was certainly so. All expressions of incredulity on the party of their audience as to these statements were waved off by these gentlemen as not at

all being suited to time and place.
"Well, if the fly produces the worm, how does the fly come into existent and the scribe tried to assume a puzzicd contortion of the visage.
"Why, you see," said Mr. Early, as 4

man who sees no difficulty in the way, "if the worm lives to reach a ripe old age, he goes off like a peacable fellow, digs r, hole in the ground, and buries himself alive. He remains under ground until he thinks the farmers bave about gotten their tobacco plants in the ground. Then he rises, phoenix-like, from his remains and appears before mankind as the tobacco fly

WEEDING THE WEED.

Besides "worming" the planis, there is a great deal of work to be done before the crop is cipe for cutting. They have to be weeted and hilled, and worked and worked until every leaf is housed, Toll is not even done then. The bunches are strung up in rows about ten of fifteen feet about the dist floor in the tobacco houses. Trenenes are dug in the floor and fires kindish in them and rekindled from time to time till the tobacco is cured. At least that was the in whice he and Dr. Catterion raised and got dark tobacco ready for the Richmond market.

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES.

Mr. Early then branched off from the working side of the question to a calcu-lation of what the tobacco farmer was likely to get. "Now," began he in the tone of a man who is about to bridge a river of which he doesn't know "occasionally you will plant which will yield a pound, but it is extremely rare. You must generally count on getting a pound out of three hills. As we plant it, there are about 4,000 hills to the acre. There are, then, 1,339 pounds. For us to make any money we have to get at least \$6 per hundred pounds. The gentlemen might have made this last statement for the ger present who were going to sell their crops for them.

Not the Same One.

(Chicago Tribune.) "Weil, Miss Clara," remarked the young man, breaking a pause that was becoming embarrassing, "its the old

old story."

"Why, Mr. Hankinson," replied Mise
Clara; "this is—so sudden!"

"Yes," he said, nervously fingering the newspaper over which he yawning while waiting for the young earlier this season than it is usually perhaps, but it's the same old story-the peaches in Delaware are all killed again."



es some remarkable tracing liscovered near the spot

of the specimen, would have

and chipping its nose, breaking of shrows, and scarring its features tones. Had the battering gone of inter it is probable that nothing hap-less block of stone would have of of the bend, but, fortunately inquiring named Echner, of this

of aboriginal art, will enable executed in stone, there are in Ohio very numerous effigies of the human head and face. Some are reputed to have been found beneath the surface at depths. which, if the reports are to be relied upon, indicate very great antiquity, much The number reputed to have been ex-humed from the drift clay, sand, or ravel beneath the surface are very few, they are lacking in that unques

with the antiquity of the frift deposits in Ohio, the most extreme ra claimed for the mound-builders is a ery small fraction of time. The groimage from Marlboro', Stark coun well 12 feet deep, would rank with the lat implements found by Boucher de Perthes in the diluvium of the Valley of he Somme, in Prance, Man may have kisted in Obio with the mastodon, ele-bant, rhinoceros, musk-ox, horse, beaand rank of the drift period, as he

THEIR EXTREME AGE. For those found upon the surface, their position affords no evidence for or against he r antiquity. These from mounds are subbably not more than 200 years old. Those purporting to be from beneath the specimen to be determined by its surroundings. The one from Mariboro' is
no doubt honestly described by the persons who were present, but their attention was not specially directed to its antiquity. It was first seen as a bucket of
earth was emptied at the mouth of the
well, and may have fallen in from the
aurface or very near it. Indians on the
oug that the head he rescued from
to and the boys and sent on to
to be determined by its surroundings. The one from Mariboro' is
no doubt honestly described by the persons who were present, but their attention was first seen as a bucket of
earth was emptied at the mouth of the
well, and may have fallen in from the
aurface or very near it. Indians on the
orthern lakes of the present generation
have done as fine effect carrying as anyand the boys and sent on to have done as fine effigy carving as any



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE S TRANGE WRITING ON THE ROCKS B ! PREHISTORIC MAN

human beings, entitled to be treated as such. This island is ruled by Spain, and has been since the discovery of the Western Continent by Christopher Co-lumbus. Whenever the attention of Spain has been diverted from this colony the people have prospered and made rapid advancement; but no sooner has consid-erable progress been made in civilization and the accumulation of wealth than the oppressive hand of the mother country has been placed on this people, and oppression of the men and brutal treatment of the women has followed, while every form of taxation has been resorted to to rob the people of the fruits of their toil and keep them in a condition of abject servitude

This oppressed people has struggled for a good government, which has been repeatedly promised, but never given. A few years ago a Cuban rebellion, promising success, was only subdued by pledges of reform, but no sooner had the rebels laid down their arms than every promise was broken, every assurance dis-regarded, and every form of outrage re-

sorted to. BARBARITY OF THE SPANISH.

"In the struggle for liberty now in pro gress this people has been subjected talmost every form of barbarity. The me have been treacherously murdered, the fair women and beautiful girls have been the victims of the lust of brutal Spanish soldiers, and finally, the old men, the soldiers, and imally, the old men, the wo-men, and children have been herded like cattle and then starved. It is stated to-day that Spain now promises to turn these weak people into the barren and desolate fields to secure food, if they can. If they go now, it is to die in the woods and swamps, for food is not to be

"Those whose words are not doubted and recently from the island, tell us that haggard, starving mothers sit with their starved and dead babies in their arms, waiting for liberty or death, while Spanlsh fiends gloat over their misery. Mere boys, who shout for liberty, are shot by Spanish soldiers. This is but an incident in Spain's mode of exterminating a peo ple she cannot conquer. The United States will permit no interference by any European Power. The time is at hand when she herself must interfere, for true Americanism can tolerate no more of this barbarity. But a few weeks since a mag-nificent warship of the American navy made a friendly visit to the harbor of Habana. She was taken in charge by Spanish pilot, an officer of Spain, conduct ed to an anchorage but little used, and placed directly over a submarine mine planted by Spanish officials, and the act location of which must have been own to the Spanish Government.

"The representative of the Spanish na-tion in Washington, while beguiling our Executive with smiles of pretended friendship and promises of immediate measures

prepare for what may be inevitable, for luba must be free But very few will be benefited by th provisions of this bill, but every patriot citizen and every veteran, South an North, will hall its passage with patriotic fervor as a measure of justice. If was comes it will cost blood and many pre cious lives will be sacrificed, but far bet ter that men die in a struggle for liberty to advance civilization, to overthrow tyranny, to save the lives of others, than that the extermination of a people be permitted by the slow and horrible pross of starvation. "War will cost money, but those who

pay the taxes where the flag of ou Union floats will gladly toil both day and night to furnish the means to enable our government to maintain its hone abroad, its self-respect at home, an guarantee life, liberty, and the pursu of happiness to the people of oppress-

The bill was reported back by a unant

Demands of Textile Education. (Atlanta Constitution.)

a recent meeting of the Wataug Club, of Raleigh, N. C., the urgent nee of schools for textile education in th South was discussed fully. Some of th ng deserve special study, and perhap the best summary of these argument which can be made is contained in th fellowing paragraph, taken from one the papers read before the club:

great revolution wrought by steam an electric machinery in all branches of mi operations has made high-grade technic training an absolute necessity, and in or der to develop efficient managers of men and machinery, the groundwork for his training and education must hereafter be obtained in industrial or technical schin the same way that men are prepared by special training to eventually high positions in law and medicine. Th employment of a boy or man on a sp machine will seldom develop a leader or manager, without some previous instruc-tion on general subjects." In connection with the effort which is

now being made to raise \$10,000 by popular subscription in order to make availping a textile department in connection with that institution, we heartily commend the foregoing paragraph to the conideration of our enterprising businessmen. If the South expects to outstrip New England in the cotton industry she can-not afford to ignore the demands which

"The apprentice system is a thing of

CHINA TOTTERING TO ITS FALL, The Emperor an Imbecile and His Advisers Corrupt.

the last decade, there is not the slight- out a struggle.

able the like sum appropriated by the wisest and most experienced observer.

State Legislature to the Georgia School the end is not far off. The Japanese have of Technology for the purpose of equip-ping a textile department in connection with that institution, we heartly com-tions in this capital of the far East show

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE STONE HEAD, FROM A NEW PHOTOGRAPH.

of the man who had rescued the is known of their location or their posi-

hington. When the Washington thing found in the ancient earth mounds. this is received it they saw at once the first specimens of the firs on that it had been permitted to ors, the red Indian, but the difference in so long a target for the pebbles style is not so manifest that it is safe plaster cast was made of the head to separate their respective relics on this basis alone. Many of the surface finds basis alone. Many of the surface finds are, no doub, the work of the mound-builders. In a collection, of which nothing